

Y, K



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE  
United States Patent and Trademark Office  
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS  
P.O. Box 1450  
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450  
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/911,874	07/24/2001	Stuart D. Edwards	9222.16792	4783

26308      7590      11/14/2003

RYAN KROMHOLZ & MANION, S.C.  
POST OFFICE BOX 26618  
MILWAUKEE, WI 53226

EXAMINER

PEFFLEY, MICHAEL F

ART UNIT      PAPER NUMBER

3739

DATE MAILED: 11/14/2003

14

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

AK

**Office Action Summary**

Application No. 09/911,874	Applicant(s) EDWARDS ET AL.	
Examiner Michael Peffley	Art Unit 3739	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1)  Responsive to communication(s) filed on 05 November 2003.
- 2a)  This action is FINAL.
- 2b)  This action is non-final.
- 3)  Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4)  Claim(s) 1-82 is/are pending in the application.
  - 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6)  Claim(s) 1-82 is/are rejected.
- 7)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8)  Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9)  The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10)  The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_\_ is/are: a)  accepted or b)  objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11)  The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120**

- 12)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  - a)  All b)  Some \* c)  None of:
    - 1.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    - 2.  Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
    - 3.  Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 13)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application) since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.
  - a)  The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.
- 14)  Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121 since a specific reference was included in the first sentence of the specification or in an Application Data Sheet. 37 CFR 1.78.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1)  Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2)  Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3)  Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) 10.
- 4)  Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5)  Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6)  Other:

Art Unit: 3739

***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on November 5, 2003 has been entered.

***Information Disclosure Statement***

The examiner has found initialed copies of several pages of PTO-1449's (IDS of Paper No. 10) in the instant file. It is assumed these copies were not mailed with the previous Office action. The examiner is including these copies of the initialed PTO-1449's with this instant Office action.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

Claims 1-43, 45-48, 50-76 and 78-81 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Edwards ('730).

Art Unit: 3739

The applied reference has a common inventor with the instant application. Based upon the earlier effective U.S. filing date of the reference, it constitutes prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e). This rejection under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) might be overcome either by a showing under 37 CFR 1.132 that any invention disclosed but not claimed in the reference was derived from the inventor of this application and is thus not the invention "by another," or by an appropriate showing under 37 CFR 1.131..

The Edwards ('730) device comprises an expandable member (10) which is sized to be positioned in a sphincter. It is noted that the recitation regarding the use of the device to treat a sphincter (i.e. intended use) is not relevant to specific structural limitations and bears no patentable weight to the claims. The expandable member has deployed (i.e. inflated) and non-deployed (i.e. non-inflated) states and includes a plurality of energy delivery devices located on the surface, including a flexible circuit disposed on the balloon surface. The balloon may be porous and there is a means to provide a fluid to the balloon and through the bores to tissue (see Abstract). There is also a flexible coupling (15) coupled to the expandable member and a visualization device (49) coupled to the expandable device for imaging tissue (Figures 1a, 1b, 1c). Edwards also discloses the use of alternative energy sources such as microwave, laser and ultrasound energy (col. 7, lines 33-45). The examiner maintains that the Edwards device is inherently capable of performing all the intended use functions recited within the claims.

Art Unit: 3739

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 44, 49, 77 and 82 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Edwards ('730) in view of the teaching of Edwards et al ('672).

The Edwards ('730) device has been addressed previously. Edwards fails to specifically disclose a mechanical expansion means for the expandable device (i.e. balloon).

Edwards et al ('672) disclose a substantially identical device which includes an expandable member (i.e. balloon) which is provided with a plurality of energy transmitting devices for treating tissue. The structure is substantially identical to the Edwards ('730) device, and further teaches the use of a mechanical expansion means for expanding the balloon (see Figure 4A).

To have provided the Edwards ('730) device with a mechanical means for expanding the balloon into its expanded shape would have been an obvious modification for one of ordinary skill in the art since Edwards et al ('672) teaches the use of such a mechanical expander in an analogous balloon device.

***Double Patenting***

The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent

Art Unit: 3739

and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and, *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-82 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-88 of U.S. Patent No. 6,056,744. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the use of the arms having a particular spring force is deemed to be an obvious design modification and/or inherent property of the system.

Claims 1-82 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-51 of U.S. Patent No. 6,254,598. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the use of the arms having a particular spring force is deemed to be an obvious design modification and/or inherent property of the system.

Claims 1-82 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-5 of U.S. Patent No. 6,423,058. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the use of the arms having a particular spring force is deemed to be an obvious design modification and/or inherent property of the system.

Art Unit: 3739

Claims 1-82 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-40 of U.S. Patent No. 6,440,128. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the use of the arms having a particular spring force is deemed to be an obvious design modification and/or inherent property of the system.

Claims 1-82 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims of copending Application No. 09/776,140. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the particular spring force is deemed an obvious design modification and/or inherent property of the system.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-82 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims of copending Application No. 09/971,485. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because the particular spring force is deemed an obvious design modification and/or inherent property of the system.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

Claims 1-82 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over the claims of copending Application No. 10/084,590. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are

Art Unit: 3739

not patentably distinct from each other because the particular spring force is deemed an obvious design modification and/or inherent property of the system.

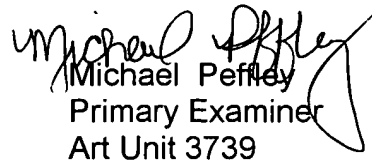
This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

**Conclusion**

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Michael Peffley whose telephone number is (703) 308-4305. The examiner can normally be reached on Mon-Fri from 6am-3pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Linda Dvorak can be reached on (703) 308-0994. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (703) 872-9306.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 308-0858.

  
Michael Peffley  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 3739

mp  
November 11, 2003